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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the processing method of the fiber or the textiles which there is wash endurance and can obtain the fiber or the textiles possessing the outstanding feeling and a moisturizing effect by processing about the processing method of fiber or textiles using the water distribution mixed liquor containing a flexible processing agent in more detail.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] After passing fiber or textiles repeatedly in it and a mangle or a centrifugal separator removes excessive liquid, carrying out the temperature up of the surfactant or silicone flexible processing agent which has a feeling property, the method of carrying out the dryness cure of those compounds after a pad at fiber or textiles, or the solution containing a flexible processing agent as a method of giving feeling to fiber or textiles conventionally, the method of drying is taken. however, the flexible processing agent has only adhered on the surface of fiber, and, as for the thing of these many, feeling is given temporarily -- *** -- it did not pass, but only the thing without endurance was obtained, and the device or improvement which prevent the feeling performance degradation especially by practical use wash were not made at all. Moreover, since there was no firm adhesive ability to fiber in the flexible processing agent itself, at the dehydration process by the centrifugal separator etc., the flexible processing agent dropped out of fiber or textiles, and the problem that flexible spots occurred also had it.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The purpose of this invention is there being wash endurance and providing the fiber row possessing the outstanding feeling and a moisturizing effect with the processing method of the fiber or the textiles which can obtain fiber or textiles compared with the above conventional methods.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Usually, although it will be thought that it joins together mutually according to ionic bond, and it condenses, consequently stable distributed mixed liquor is not obtained if anionic water distribution liquid and cation nature water distribution liquid are mixed. If this invention persons make either contain a nonionic surface active agent and/or an amphionic surface active agent as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly in view of the above even if there is little above-mentioned anionic water distribution liquid or cation nature water distribution liquid. If it is less than 35 degrees C in temperature, this mixed distribution liquid is stable, and it found out that destruction of distribution did not take place. When these were furthermore heated at 35 degrees C or more, while destruction of distribution took place, and becoming ion complex, depositing, with the flexible processing agent contained and this ion complex's adhering to a fiber front face firmly, it was found out that a flexible processing agent is also held simultaneously at fiber. Consequently, there is wash endurance, and the fiber or the textiles possessing the outstanding feeling and a moisturizing effect can be obtained, and it came to complete this invention.

[0005] Invention of the claim 1 of this invention is stable at the temperature of less than 35 degrees C, including a flexible processing agent. The water distribution mixed liquor which has the property that distribution is destroyed and a flexible processing agent deposits if it heats at 35 degrees C - 80 degrees C is used. It is the processing method of the fiber or the textiles characterized by immersing fiber or textiles, depositing this flexible processing agent by heating and stirring this distributed mixed liquor at 35 degrees C - 80 degrees C.

[0006] As for invention of the claim 2 of this invention, the above-mentioned water distribution mixed liquor consists [at least one side] of mixture of the anionic water distribution liquid (a) containing a flexible processing agent, and the water distribution liquid (b) of cation nature. And this mixture contains the nonionic surface active agent and/or the amphionic surface active agent in either, even if there are (a) and (little b). It is the processing method of the fiber according to claim 1 or the textiles characterized by the ion complex which contains a flexible processing agent by heating generating, and destroying distribution. both the anionic water distribution liquid (a) as a desirable mode, and the water distribution liquid (b) of cation nature -- although -- they are the same or a thing containing a different flexible processing agent

[0007] Invention of the claim 3 of this invention is the processing method of the claim 1 characterized by a flexible processing agent being at least one chosen from squalane, a squalene partial hydrogenation object, and squalene, fiber according to claim 2, or textiles.

[0008] With the fiber or the textiles used by this invention, the material can mention the textiles which consist of synthetic fibers, such as natural fibers, such as silk, cotton, hemp, and wool, nylon, polyester, the poly bitter taste RITORO nitril, polyurethane, polypropylene, rayon, and Bemberg, a semi-synthetic fiber, or mixed use fiber. As cloth foil which consists of the

above-mentioned fiber, it is mixed fiber cloth foil, such as a knit fabric fiber independent [above-mentioned], a nonwoven fabric or mix spinning, and a mixed fabric, intersection knitting and weaving, etc., and the structure and especially a configuration are not limited. Especially as desirable garments, the effect excellent in foundations, such as underwears, such as a panty hose, tights, lingerie, a petticoat, a camisole, and shorts, a girdle, a brassiere, and a bodysuit, and the garments which contact the direct skins, such as a stomach band and a glove, further, and are worn is demonstrated.

[0009] As a flexible processing agent used by this invention, conventional fiber or the flexible processing agent for textiles can be used. For example, a hyaluronic acid, hyaluronate sodium, pantothenyl ethyl ether, gamma-orizanol, an allantoin, an ethynyl estradiol, an ODORIKO grass extract, A glycyrrhizic acid, a plastic center liquid, vitamin A, vitamin E, The fatty acid ester of sugar, a casein sodium, sodium chondroitin sulfate, A glycerol, ethylene glycol, a polyethylene glycol, a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, Pyrrolidone carboxylic-acid sodium, a sodium lactate, squalane, Lanolin, gelatin, cholesterol, linolic acid, L ascorbic acid, L-ascorbic-acid sodium, a urea, migriol, myristic-acid alkyl ester, A par serine oil, alpha-amino acid (for example, a cystine, an aspartic acid, a lysine, a phenylalanine histidine, etc.), a lithospermiradix extract, dipotassium glycyrrhizinate, a jojoba oil, rose water, an evening primrose oil, mink oils, these derivatives, etc. are illustrated.

[0010] As other flexible processing agents of this invention, a cull navarho, yellow bees wax, a candelilla low, Natural waxes, such as spermaceti wax, a sugar wax, Japan wax, and lanolin; Vaseline, Synthetic waxes, such as a micro crystalline wax, a petroleum wax, and a polyethylene wax; A capric acid, Higher fatty acids, such as a lauric acid, a myristic acid, a palmitic acid, stearin acid, and behenic acid; Lauryl alcohol, Cetyl alcohol, n-stearyl alcohol, a stearyl alcohol, Oleyl alcohol, a behenyl alcohol, lanolin alcohol, hydrogenation lanolin alcohol, Higher alcohol, such as an OKUCHI dodecanol and isostearyl alcohol; A myristic-acid isopropyl, Higher fatty acids, such as a lanolin fatty-acid isopropyl, myristic-acid MIRISUCHIN, and a myristic-acid octyl dodecyl, higher fatty acids, such as an ester; trimyristin acid glycerol of higher alcohol, and polyhydric-alcohol ester; Oxy acid and higher-alcohol ester, such as a lactic-acid cetyl, Cyclic-alcohol fatty acid ester, such as isostearic acid cholesteryl, etc. can be mentioned.

[0011] It can be used, if it does not have a bad influence on the skin of human beings, such as liquefied macromolecule hydrocarbons, such as natural oil fat, such as a sorbitol currently generally used as a moisturizer, hyaluronate sodium, olive oil, and palm oil, a polybutene, and a hydrogenation polybutene, as other flexible processing agents of this invention and has a flexible effect to fiber or textiles. Even if it uses it independently, and two or more kinds are mixed and used for these flexible processing agents, it puts and they do not serve. In addition, when a flexible processing agent is ionicity, it is necessary to choose what does not check formation of the ion complex at the time of mixing two sorts of emulsifier distributed-processing liquid. Unless in other words formation of ion complex is checked, an ionicity flexible processing agent is employable.

[0012] It is a book also in these. Since the moisturization performance on the covered front face of the skin can be raised when they are worn if fiber and textiles are processed into all of two sorts of milky lotions mixed especially as a flexible processing agent with squalane and the water emulsification distribution liquid of squalene which comes to blend a kind at least, it is desirable.

[0013] Squalene is the matter biosynthesized also in man the living body, and is accepted as a precursor of various steroid hormones. Moreover, the existence is accepted in a man living body's various internal organs, and squalene is a major component in epidermis fat, is secreted from a sebaceous gland like squalane, and is especially useful to the smoothness of epidermis, and dryness prevention. However, squalene has six double bonds in the molecular structure, and is used for oxidation stability as ***** and a base material of the specific cosmetics as health food mainly. Squalane is what raised oxidation stability by carrying out full hydrogenation of the double bond of squalene, and is the goodness of the permeability to the skin, and compatibility, and important matter physiologically used as a base material of cosmetics and medical supplies widely from inactive etc. Thus, it is the big factor for which it is used as mentioned above that safety [as opposed to human being in squalane or squalene], the compatibility to the skin, permeability, and ***** are high. For using in this invention, although squalane is more desirable since oxidation stability is high, it can also use a part of squalene partial hydrogenation object and squalene as an alternative.

[0014] these flexible processing agents are independent -- or it mixes and is beforehand prepared as anionic water distribution liquid or water distribution liquid of cation nature by the anionic surface active agent or the cationic surface active agent Furthermore, it is desirable respectively independent or to add a nonionic surface active agent, an amphionic surface active agent, or its both for the anionic water distribution liquid containing the commercial above-mentioned flexible processing agent and the water distribution liquid of cation nature for stability maintenance of the water emulsification distribution mixed liquor of this invention, although two or more sorts can also be mixed and used. water distribution liquid anionic in the concentration of a flexible processing agent, and the water distribution liquid of cation nature -- totaling -- 0.1% of the weight or more of the whole -- desirable -- 0.5 % of the weight or more -- it is . An upper limit can be used to the concentration at which distributed liquid stable as O/W water distribution liquid is maintained. Since concentration is too thin at less than 0.1 % of the weight, there is little coating weight to fiber and the textiles of a softening agent, and the effect of flexible processing does not go up. Although what is necessary is just to process several times, it is no longer the economical processing method.

[0015] As a surfactant for obtaining anionic water distribution liquid and cation nature distribution liquid with which the flexible processing agent was distributed, there are an anionic surface active agent, a cationic surface active agent, a nonionic surface active agent, and an amphionic surface active agent. As the above-mentioned anionic surface active agent, higher-fatty-acid soap, a higher-alcohol sulfate salt, N-amyl glutamate, phosphate, alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester sodium, olefin sulfate sodium, alkyl benzene sodium sulfonate, alkyl naphthalenesulfonic acid sodium, an alkyl sulfate, oleic amide sulfonic-acid sodium (tradename; Igepon T), dialkyl sulfo succinic-acid sodium (tradename; Aerosol OT), etc. can be mentioned. Although the amount of the anionic surface active agent used is determined suitably, it is usually 10 - 50 % of the weight preferably five to 200% of the weight to the sum

total of a flexible processing agent.

[0016] As a cationic surface active agent, alkyl ammonium salt, an alkyl pilus JIUMU salt, an alkyl iso KINORIUMU salt, a benzethonium salt, etc. can be mentioned. Although the amount of the cationic surface active agent used is determined suitably, it is usually 10 - 50 % of the weight preferably five to 200% of the weight to the sum total of a flexible processing agent.

[0017] As a nonionic surface active agent, a block-polymers [, such as a polyhydric-alcohol ester /, such as a fatty-acid monoglyceride, propylene glycol fatty acid ester, a sorbitan fatty acid ester, and sucrose fatty acid ester, / type nonionic surface active agent and a higher-alcohol ethyleneoxide condensate, an ethyleneoxide condensate of a fatty acid, an ethyleneoxide condensate of a sorbitan fatty acid ester, and a fatty-acid ARUKI roll amide,] type ethyleneoxide condensation type NONIION surfactant etc. can be mentioned. For example, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether (tradename-eregal, Leonil), polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester (tradename : Sorromin, Emulphor), polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ether (tradename : Igepal C), polyhydric-alcohol fatty acid ester (tradename : Span), polyoxyethylene polyhydric-alcohol fatty acid ester (tradename : Twin), sucrose fatty acid ester, etc. can be mentioned. Although the amount of the nonionic surface active agent used is determined suitably, it is usually 5 - 100 % of the weight preferably two to 200% of the weight to the sum total of a flexible processing agent.

[0018] As an amphionic surface active agent, an alkyl trimethyl aminoacetic acid (tradename : Batine), an alkyl diethylenetriamine acetic acid (tradename : Tego), etc. can be mentioned. Although the amount of the amphionic surface active agent used is determined suitably, it is usually 5 - 100 % of the weight preferably two to 200% of the weight to the sum total of a flexible processing agent.

[0019] In order to obtain the anionic water distribution liquid of a flexible processing agent, and the water distribution liquid of cation nature Although it can prepare using independent or independent or two or more sorts of combination of two or more sorts of combination, an anionic surface active agent, or a cationic surface active agent of a flexible processing agent, the above-mentioned nonionic surface active agent, and/or an amphionic surface active agent After preparing the water distribution liquid of a flexible processing agent beforehand by an above-mentioned nonionic surface active agent and/or an above-mentioned amphionic surface active agent, by in addition, the thing for which an anionic surface active agent or a cationic surface active agent is added Substantial anionic water distribution liquid and the water distribution liquid of cation nature can also be prepared. Furthermore As opposed to the substantial anionic water distribution liquid containing the flexible processing agent, nonionic surface active agent, and/or amphionic surface active agent which were prepared beforehand as mentioned above, or the water distribution liquid of cation nature The anionic water distribution liquid by the anionic surface active agent of the flexible processing agent which does not contain a nonionic surface active agent and/or an amphionic surface active agent Or the water distribution liquid of water distribution liquid anionic by combining distributed liquid with two or more sorts of same ionicity and cation nature with the independent or water distribution liquid of the cation nature by the cationic surface active agent of a flexible processing agent can also be prepared. After manufacture ******, anionic water distribution liquid and the water distribution liquid of cation nature can mix these, and can obtain the water emulsification distribution mixed liquor of this invention.

[0020] Anyway, it is the water distribution liquid of the cation nature containing the anionic water distribution liquid and the anionic flexible processing agent containing a flexible processing agent, and when the nonionic surface active agent and/or the amphionic surface active agent are included in neither at all, if these are mixed, ion complex will be easily generated at less than 35 degrees C, and precipitation will be produced. Thus, even if it is the water distribution liquid with two sorts of opposite charges of a flexible processing agent At least, if specified quantity content is carried out to either, a Nonion nature surfactant and/or an amphionic surface active agent Although an interaction is not especially done mutually even if both do phase contact in the temperature more than the ordinary temperature of less than 35 degrees C, when warmed by the specific temperature requirement of 35 degrees C - 80 degrees C While ion complex is formed and distributed destruction arises, it has the property that a flexible processing agent is contained and it deposits. Not only making water distribute a mere flexible processing agent but in this invention, existence of a nonionic surface active agent and/or an amphionic surface active agent is useful for the water emulsification distribution mixed liquor of this invention to suppress formation of less than 35-degree C ion complex.

[0021] In this invention, by making flexible processing agents, such as squalane, squalene, organopolysiloxane, and a natural wax, into independent or mixture, it prepares as anionic water distribution liquid and water distribution liquid of cation nature, respectively, and dilution stirring mixture of these is separately carried out with water in a storage tub or a bathtub by the anionic surface active agent, the cationic surface active agent, the nonionic surface active agent, the amphionic surface active agent, etc. In this stage, it prevents that distributed destruction produces bathtub temperature by managing at less than 35 degrees C. Then, when fiber or textiles is immersed and the flexible processing agent which heated at 35 degrees C - 80 degrees C, and was made to form the ion complex of an anion and a cation, and this adhered to the fiber front face firmly, and moreover blended with them by carrying out stirring mixture at that time also fixes for fiber, there is wash endurance and the fiber or the textiles possessing the outstanding feeling and a moisturizing effect can be obtained. Although especially the mixing ratio of anionic water distribution liquid and the water distribution liquid of cation nature is not limited, it can take into consideration and decide on economical processing temperature, time, etc., and in a weight ratio, they are 1 / 20 - 20/1 about, and the ranges of it are 1 / 2 - 2/1 preferably.

[0022] In this invention, if needed, even if it adds an antioxidant, an antistatic agent, an antimicrobial agent, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, etc., it does not interfere with anionic water distribution liquid, the water distribution liquid of cation nature, and those mixture.

[0023] They are the anionic water distribution liquid containing a flexible processing agent etc., and the water distribution liquid of the cation nature containing a flexible processing agent etc. Fiber or textiles is flooded with the processing liquid which carried out stirring mixture of the ionicity opposite water distribution liquid which contains a nonionic surface active agent and/or an

amphoteric IONN surfactant in either at least in the bathtub. It can heat to temperature to which the distributed destruction by formation of ion complex takes place, and can deposit on a fiber front face, and the fiber or the textiles which has durable feeling can be made from this ion complex fixing for fiber. Immersing operation can be performed by continuous system or the batch type. It is immersed in the immersing bath under heating stirring, and in the case of continuous system, in the case of a batch type, it can heat gradually after being immersed at a less than 35-degree C immersing bath, and it can carry out being predetermined-time immersed as 35-80 degrees C, or can adopt as 35-80 degrees C methods, such as carrying out being predetermined-time immersed during the bath which carried out heating stirring, make it any -- the ion complex which contains a flexible processing agent by heating is formed, and it is necessary to flood with the emulsification distribution liquid with which emulsification distribution is being destroyed by this

[0024] It is independent or distributed liquid mixture of water distribution liquid etc. which consists of what combined an anionic surface active agent independent or the nonionic surface active agent, and/or the amphionic surface active agent, and a flexible processing agent as anionic water distribution liquid. Anionic water distribution liquid or the water distribution liquid of cation nature requires at least that the nonionic surface active agent and/or the amphionic surface active agent should contain to either. As water distribution liquid of cation nature, it is independent or distributed mixture of the water distribution liquid of a flexible processing agent etc. which combined a cationic surface active agent independent or the nonionic surface active agent, and/or the amphionic surface active agent. Next, the art of this invention with ionicity emulsification distribution liquid is explained in more detail. Although dilution stirring mixture of the above-mentioned anionic water distribution liquid and the water distribution liquid of the above-mentioned cation nature is carried out with water in a bathtub, the concentration (the sum total of the flexible processing agent in both liquid is meant) of the flexible processing agent in a bathtub is to the concentration from which stable distribution is obtained, and is - 0.5 % of the weight or more about 5 % of the weight still more preferably preferably 0.1% of the weight or more 0.5 % of the weight or more to about 10% of the weight. There are too few amounts of the flexible processing agent which adheres that it is 0.1 or less % of the weight, and they become insufficient [an effect]. There are too many amounts of the flexible processing agent which will adhere if about 10 % of the weight is exceeded, and since ion complex formation is too early and production control has it also with a bird clapper difficultly by the case since it attaches with fiber or textiles glue stock and displeasure is given and, it is not desirable.

[0025] 35 degrees C - 80 degrees C of bathtub temperature which carries out immersing processing of fiber or the textiles are 40-60 degrees C preferably. Since processing liquid is stable and ion complex is not formed at less than 35 degrees C, it is not desirable. Since evaporation of water occurs [the formation time of ion complex] early and it is [bathtub management is difficult and] difficult to make ion complex adhere to fiber or textiles uniformly although based also on the mixing ratio of flexible processing agent concentration, and anionic water distribution liquid / cation nature water distribution liquid when 80 degrees C is exceeded, it is not desirable. Moreover, about ion complex generating temperature, it can set up somewhat arbitrarily by choosing combination, such as a cationic surface active agent used together with an anionic surface active agent, a nonionic surface active agent, and an amphionic surface active agent.

[0026] Stirring of the processing liquid of a bathtub is an indispensable condition. In order to deposit ion complex uniformly and to make textiles fix it uniformly in a bathtub by stirring, it is surely required. Especially the method of stirring is not limited but independent or combined use of well-known methods, such as pump stirring and an agitator, can perform it.

[0027] Although the fiber to processing liquid or the immersing time of textiles has an inverse proportion relation as fundamentally as bathtub temperature and it is chosen in about 5 - 30 minutes industrially and economically, since it is influenced by various conditions, such as temperature, a compounding ratio of the water distribution liquid of anionic water distribution liquid / cation nature, and concentration of a flexible processing agent, deciding suitably is desirable.

[0028] the management of a bathtub without generating of flexible spots which can be processed to homogeneity is easy for the feature of the fiber of this invention by dip coating, or the processing method of textiles even to the front face and the interior of fiber -- etc. -- it is .

[0029] A mangle or a centrifugal separator can remove excessive liquid after the processing processing by dip coating, and the last processing product can be obtained by drying at 100-160 degrees C. In addition, since carrying out dyeing, a print, etc. has many bird clappers difficultly after giving the processing method of this invention to fiber or textiles, it is desirable to give the processing method of this invention to the fiber or the textiles after dyeing and a print.

[0030] [Example] this invention is not limited by these examples although an example explains this invention concretely below. (Textiles used for the examination) Cotton 50S ***** edited by the rib was put into the wince dyeing machine, and the ground dyed for 50 degree-Cx 60 minutes by Glauber's salt 60 g/l and reactive salt T-1(Mitsubishi Kasei) 4 g/l was used SUMIFIKKUSUBURAKKU B(Sumitomo Chemical) 12% of the weight after refinement for 95 degrees C and 30 minutes in 1.5 % of the weight (Hidekazu affinity) of ESUPI tolls BS, 3.0 % of the weight of high methamphetamine SN (Hidekazu affinity), and the solution containing hydrogen-peroxide 17 g/l.

[0031] (The endurance evaluation method) While calculating coating weight measurement of the squalane after a processing riser and wash, and the squalane survival rate after wash, feeling evaluation was performed by the following method.

: (Squalane adhesion examination) Solvent extraction of the ground after a processing riser and wash was carried out with the Soxhlet extractor, using a reagent n-hexane as an extraction solvent, and the fixed quantity of the amount of squalane in an extraction solvent was carried out by gas-chromatography analysis. It displayed as an amount mg of squalane in 10g of grounds of a processing riser.

[0032] : (Squalane survival rate) The squalane coating weight after wash was calculated. The squalane coating weight of the

processing riser ground was calculated as 100.

[0033] (The hand evaluation method) The logarithmic decrement showed the ground after a processing riser and wash using cage en tech incorporated company manufacture and the rigid-body pendulum type viscoelasticity measuring instrument "LEO Vibron DDV-OPAIII." Logarithmic decrement: There is a property similar to viscosity or viscosity in the matter, and this viscosity changes with the molecular weight and environmental temperature of the matter. The operation which stops the oscillating object in contact with it is viscous. Therefore, if viscosity becomes high, a logarithmic decrement will increase. In cloth, if flexibility is in interlacement of fiber, since a brake will show this operation to a pendulum and a logarithmic decrement will increase, it is used as one of the scales of feeling.

[0034] (Home wash conditions)

New bead [Kao Soap] 2 g/l bath ratio 1:2040 degree-Cx 5 minutes -, rinsing dehydration - dryness are considered as one wash.

[0035] (Examples 1-4, examples 1-2 of comparison) Emulsification distribution liquid was respectively prepared with the compounding ratio shown in Table 1. It mixed with other distributed liquid according to processing bath prescription which shows the distributed liquid of prescription of Table 1 below, and the 25-degree C processing bath was prepared. The ground was immersed in the processing bath of a stirring state, the temperature up was gradually carried out to 45 degrees C, and it held for 20 minutes at the temperature. The after ground was taken out, dryness processing was carried out at 100 degrees C after dehydration with the centrifugal dehydrator, and each examination cloth was obtained. Home wash of some obtained examination cloths was carried out, and the examination cloth after a processing riser and wash was obtained. These evaluation results were shown in Table 1. In addition, by the processing bath prepared at 25 degrees C, although the example and the example of comparison of emulsification distribution were [all] stable, when heated at 45 degrees C, in the examples 1-4, generation and its deposit of the ion complex which emulsification distribution is destroyed and contains squalane were accepted. On the other hand, even if heated at 45 degrees C in the case of the examples 1-2 of comparison, emulsification distribution is stable and the destruction was not observed.

[0036] : (Processing bath prescription 1) The processing bath of the following prescription was used.

Ionicity water distribution liquid (examples 1-3) 4.0 % of the weight *1 of prescription of Table 1 KT-7014 0.5 % of the weight *2 TK silicon Y54D 3.0 % of the weight *3 SOFUNA AE 0.5 % of the weight Water It remains. Bath ratio 1:15 (processing bath prescription 2): Processing bath of the following prescription. It used.

Ionicity water distribution liquid of prescription of Table 1 (example 4) . 4.0 % of the weight *1 KT-7014 0.5 % of the weight *4 AKURINA W-310 3.0 % of the weight *3 SOFUNA AE 0.5 % of the weight Water It remains. Bath ratio 1:15 *1 Anion emulsification distribution liquid of organopolysiloxane (product made from Takamatsu Fats and oils)

*2 Cation emulsification distribution liquid of organopolysiloxane (**)

*3 Emulsification distribution liquid of the fourth class ghost of a higher-fatty-acid amide (**)

*4 Emulsification distribution liquid of dialkyl sulfo succinic-acid sodium (**)

[0037]

[Table 1]

	実施例				比較例	
	1	2	3	4	1	2
*1 スクワラン (wt%)	20	20	20	20	20	20
*2 ノニオン界面活性剤 (wt%)	2	2	4	2	-	2
*3 ノニオン界面活性剤 (wt%)	2	2	-	2	4	2
*4 アニオン界面活性剤 (wt%)	2	-	2	-	-	-
*5 アニオン界面活性剤 (wt%)	-	5	2	-	-	-
*6 カチオン界面活性剤 (wt%)	-	-	-	2	-	-
水 (wt%)	74	71	72	74	76	76
加工上がりのスクワラン 付着量 (mg/10g)	53.6	72.2	70.5	60.1	10.7	16.7
洗濯10回後の スクワラン残存率	59	76	63	61	5	7
風合い評価	加工上がり	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.26
	洗濯10回後	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.24

*1 天然スクワラン(スクアテック株式会社製)

*2 ソルビタンモノアルキレート

*3 ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル

*4 ジオクチルスルホコハク酸ナトリウム

*5 アルキルタウリン酸ナトリウム

*6 アルキルアミン酢酸塩

[0038] (An example 5, example 3 of comparison) While preparing a processing bath at 30 degrees C by the following prescription using the same ground as examples 1-4 and carrying out stirring by pump circulation. The temperature up of the solution temperature was gradually carried out to 50 degrees C, the ground was immersed, and for 15 minutes, after maintenance and centrifugal hydroextraction, after repeating the wash same after applying correspondingly like a knitted fabric fitter and performing finish as examples 1-4, the same evaluation as examples 1-4 and the examples 1-2 of comparison was performed. A result is shown in Table 2. The anion emulsification distribution liquid of organopolysiloxane is used instead of squalane anion emulsification distribution liquid as an example 3 of comparison, the same evaluation test as an example 5 is performed, and it is shown, doubling a result with Table 2. In addition, by the processing bath prepared at 30 degrees C, although the example and the example of comparison of emulsification distribution were [all] stable, when heated at 50 degrees C, in the example 5, generation and its deposit of the ion complex which emulsification distribution is destroyed and contains squalane were accepted. On the other hand, even if heated at 50 degrees C in the case of the example 3 of comparison, emulsification distribution is stable and the destruction was not observed.

[0039]

(Processing bath composition). An example 5 Anion emulsification distribution liquid of example of comparison 3 squalane (FTM-20A-2 and Takamatsu Fats and oils) 5.0 % of the weight Anion emulsification distribution liquid of 0 organopolysiloxane (KM2002T, Shin-Etsu Chemical) 0.5 % of the weight Cation emulsification distribution liquid of 4.5-% of the weight organopolysiloxane Asahi silicon 3.0 % of the weight (Asahi Kagaku Kogyo) of 396AB(s) 3.0 % of the weight Ultra tex 1.5 % of the weight (Ciba-Geigy) of 1.5-% of the weight ESCs Water Remain. It remains. Bath ratio 1:15 Polyamine fatty-acid amide cation activator SANSO chlorofluorocarbon CG-101 (Japanese flower chemistry) 1.5 % of the weight 1.5 % of the weight. [0040] From the result of the above example, there is wash endurance and the fiber of this invention using squalane as a flexible processing agent or the processing method of textiles shows that the fiber or the textiles possessing the outstanding feeling can be

obtained.

[0041]

[Table 2]

		実施例5	比較例3
加工上がりのスクワラン付着量 (mg/10g)	75.1	-	
洗濯10回後のスクワラン残存率	78	-	
風合い評価	加工上がり	0.35	0.24
	洗濯10回後	0.35	0.22

[0042]

[Effect of the Invention] Although this mixed distribution liquid will be stable and destruction of distribution will not take place about the processing method of fiber or textiles in this invention if the emulsification distribution liquid to be used is less than 35 degrees C in temperature It becomes the ion complex containing the flexible processing agent, and deposits, and in the water distribution liquid containing a flexible processing agent which adheres to a fiber front face firmly, it is immersed and fiber or textiles is processed at the same time destruction of distribution will take place, if it heats at 35 degrees C - 80 degrees C. Therefore, there is wash endurance and the fiber or the textiles possessing the outstanding feeling and a moisturizing effect can be obtained.

[Translation done.]